

EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING FACILITIES  
IN METROPOLITAN ATLANTA

Prepared for

FORWARD ATLANTA  
The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce

by

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## Foreword

This is the second in a series of major reports prepared for the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce as part of the research phase of the Forward Atlanta program. It is the first major report to focus on a general segment of the area's activities -- the educational and training facilities and services in Metropolitan Atlanta.

This report seeks to piece together for the first time a complete, up-to-date picture of the secondary and post-high school educational and training facilities in the Atlanta area. Except for the implications of the facts themselves, no attempt is made to evaluate the quality of individual institutions. Evaluative judgments are made only in relation to the adequacy or inadequacy of the types of education and training opportunities offered in the area.

The aims of this study are as varied as the uses to which the information may be put. As the initial step in an overall assessment of the area's trained manpower supply, a complete inventory has been made of the number and types of employment-age graduates produced by Atlanta's schools and colleges each year. This and other current information contained in the report provide a factual basis for answering queries, for promoting the educational assets of the area, and for planning approaches to the elimination of any weaknesses in Atlanta's educational and training structure.

Obviously, not all questions and areas of interest could be anticipated nor could all information accumulated be included in the final report. Additional information is available, on request, from the extensive files compiled during the course of the study.

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## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Atlanta's leadership as a center of higher education is an economic and cultural asset of major proportion. The 19 degree-granting colleges and universities in the Metropolitan Atlanta area offer students an almost unlimited choice of courses of study in a wide variety of types and sizes of institutions. They further provide business and industry with a large and continuing supply of well qualified graduates and offer educational opportunities for employed individuals, research and training services for business and industry, and cultural advantages for the entire community.

Georgia Tech and Emory University, institutions with national prestige in the fields of engineering and medicine, are the best known of Atlanta's colleges and universities, but they are only a part of the area's well rounded educational community. Six colleges affiliated in the Atlanta University Center form the largest complex of higher educational institutions for Negroes in the world. Georgia State College, a large downtown facility, offers a complete undergraduate and graduate program in the arts and sciences and business administration for day and evening students. Rounding out Atlanta's higher education offerings are a liberal arts college for women, a co-educational liberal arts college, three theological schools, three law schools, an art institute, and a college of pharmacy. The number of colleges and universities in the Atlanta area will be increased to 21 in 1963 when a small college of theology grants its first degrees and a new liberal arts college begins operation.

From the standpoint of economic and industrial development, Atlanta's attractiveness as a center of higher education would be even more greatly advanced if two additional services were provided by one or more of the institutions in the area:

1. A program which would permit employed personnel to earn engineering and related technical degrees (including advanced degrees) at night would appeal particularly to the modern technical and scientific industries which are now in or could be attracted to the Atlanta area.

2. Greater emphasis on industrial research and the development of greatly expanded industrial research facilities would create and attract new industry, contribute to the expansion of existing industry, and enhance the reputation and service capabilities of the sponsoring institutions.

There is an obvious gap in Atlanta's educational structure at the junior college level. A small private junior college in Atlanta and an extension unit of the University of Georgia in Marietta are the only two-year schools of general study in the Metropolitan Atlanta area. A proposed junior college for DeKalb County is subject to public vote in late 1962. Georgia State College has plans for establishing a school of general studies which will offer a liberal arts program leading to an associate degree. Both of these programs deserve strong public support if the junior college needs of the area are to be satisfactorily met in the future.

Vocational and technical training facilities in the Atlanta area are presently far from adequate for a growing industrial complex of Atlanta's size and potential, but plans are under way to close this gap significantly within the next few years. Southern Technical Institute, the major asset in the area's present group of vocational and technical training schools, is expected to expand rapidly in its new facilities in Marietta. Four modern and well equipped vocational-technical schools in the Atlanta area, representing a total capital investment of approximately \$8,800,000, are under construction or in advanced planning stages. By 1964 Atlanta will have the physical facilities required to become a major center of vocational and technical training. The success of the program will depend largely on how well the curricula of the new vocational-technical schools are tailored to the needs of existing and future business and industry and how well individuals in the area respond to the need and opportunity for technical training.

Most of the post-high school secretarial, clerical and related business training in the Atlanta area is provided by private business schools and colleges. Ten business and related career schools--seven of which graduate more than 250 students each year--contribute to the area's comprehensive and diversified business training program. The opportunities currently provided by private schools will be supplemented by business education courses in each of the new vocational-technical schools. With a normal expansion of private business school facilities, the future needs of the area for business and related career training should be adequately met.

The 74 public and eight private high schools in the Metropolitan Atlanta area prepare more than 10,000 graduates a year for further education or employment. Approximately 54 per cent of the high school graduates continue

their education. With the establishment of additional educational facilities in the area--particularly in the junior college and technical training fields--it is anticipated that a larger percentage of graduates will take advantage of post-high school education and training opportunities before seeking employment. This should contribute significantly to the need for preparing young people for the decreasing demand for minimum skills and the increasing demand for better educated and trained manpower resources in the Metropolitan Atlanta area.

## I. INTRODUCTION

More than 18,900 young men and women of employment age will be graduated from educational and training institutions in the Metropolitan Atlanta area in 1962. Of this number, it is estimated that 3,845 will receive bachelor's and graduate degrees from Atlanta's 19 senior colleges and universities, 80 will be graduated from two junior colleges, 1,650 will receive certificates and diplomas from 10 vocational and technical schools, 3,305 will complete courses of study in 10 business and related career schools, and 10,085 will be graduated from the 82 public and private high schools in the area.

A detailed breakdown of 1962 graduates by type of institution, area of specialization, and race and sex is shown in Exhibit 1. This tabulation includes all colleges and universities, junior colleges, and public and private high schools in the five-county Atlanta area which will have graduating classes in 1962. It covers only those vocational, technical, business and related career schools which offer regular classroom or laboratory courses, are open to the qualified public, and train individuals in occupations related to general business and industrial requirements. Excluded, therefore, are correspondence schools, training schools conducted by private companies for the benefit of their own employees, personal development courses, and certain specialized training schools for the service trades (beauty culture, barbering, etc.).

Graduates of Atlanta's educational and training institutions provide existing and future business and industry in the area with a continuing supply of qualified personnel. Obviously, not all graduates are available for employment. Only about 38 per cent of public high school graduates and less than five per cent of private high school graduates seek full-time employment after finishing school. From 10 to 15 per cent of the college graduates and a larger percentage of junior college graduates continue their education and do not seek employment immediately. On the other hand, many individuals not included in the tabulation in Exhibit 1 improve their employment attractiveness by taking non-credit courses or special courses not leading to a certificate, diploma or degree, and many others only partially complete regular course work. Tabulations throughout this report are concerned only with those who successfully complete the graduation requirements of the institutions concerned.

In the following sections of this report the educational and training facilities in the Metropolitan Atlanta area are identified, the services provided by these institutions are evaluated, and the strengths and weaknesses of each related group are pointed up. For purposes of analysis, the institutions in the Atlanta area are classified according to types of graduates into the following groups: (1) degree-granting colleges and universities; (2) junior colleges; (3) vocational and technical schools; (4) business and related career schools; and (5) public and private high schools. Each of these groups is considered in the sections which follow.

## II. DEGREE-GRANTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Atlanta is a major center of higher education. The 19 degree-granting colleges and universities in the Metropolitan Atlanta area have a combined credit-course enrollment of more than 21,000 and will grant an estimated 3,845 degrees in 1962 (see Exhibit 2). Included in Atlanta's higher education complex are a large and nationally known engineering institute, a broad liberal arts and professional university, a large downtown day and evening college, a graduate university, three co-educational liberal arts colleges, two liberal arts colleges for women, a liberal arts college for men, four theological seminaries, three law schools, a college of pharmacy, and an art institute. These institutions are described in detail in Exhibits 3-a through 3-s.

Nine colleges and universities in the Atlanta area offer graduate degrees. As indicated in Exhibit 4, master's degrees are granted in 68 fields of study, and doctorates are offered in 30 areas. The 19 institutions offer a total of 130 undergraduate and graduate courses of study, ranging from general arts and sciences to highly specialized subject areas in the professional fields of engineering, medicine, dentistry, law, theology, architecture, business and commerce, and education. (See Exhibit 5 for a complete listing of courses of study.)

Atlanta is not only a highly diversified educational center, but also an unusually well coordinated one. Two affiliations of institutions provide cooperative advantages for their member schools:

The University Center in Georgia is an informal affiliation of seven colleges, universities and institutes in the Atlanta area, plus the University of Georgia at Athens. Participating Atlanta institutions are Agnes Scott College, Atlanta Art Institute, Columbia Theological Seminary, Emory University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Georgia State College, and Oglethorpe University. Although each of the schools maintains its absolute independence and its own distinctive standards, each cooperates with the other affiliated schools of the University Center in sharing library services and faculty resources, providing for visiting scholars, and avoiding duplication and overlap in certain areas of instruction.

The Atlanta University Center is an affiliation of six independent and church-related colleges and universities, forming the largest complex of higher educational institutions for Negroes in the world. Each institution

is independently organized and administered, but each contributes to the cooperative affiliation which prevents the overlap of work and provides for mutual use of resources and facilities. Atlanta University serves as the graduate school for the Center and sponsors an annual summer school in which students may receive credit for successfully completed work towards degrees in any of the six institutions. Completing the Center are two co-educational liberal arts colleges (Clark College and Morris Brown College), a liberal arts college for women (Spelman College), a liberal arts college for men (Morehouse College), and a co-educational theological school (Interdenominational Theological Center). Close proximity of the six campuses makes possible the interchange of teachers, students and equipment and the joint use of libraries, laboratories, auditoriums, and other physical facilities. Cooperation among the institutions is planned and carried out at all administrative levels--from the Boards of Trustees to individual academic departments.

A major new college is under construction in the Atlanta area and should be in operation by late 1963. Atlanta Baptist College, a branch of Mercer University, will be a four-year, co-educational, liberal arts college. Initial enrollment will be limited to 450 day students, but it is anticipated that several thousand students will be in attendance after dormitories and other facilities are completed. Also new in Atlanta's higher education complex is Atlanta Southern Bible College, a small school which will grant its first Bachelor of Arts in Bible and Bachelor of Religious Education degrees in 1963.

The colleges and universities in the Atlanta area offer many attractions to business and industry. The cultural advantages of a diversified educational center are obvious and have great value in promoting a favorable image of Atlanta's progressiveness. Of particular interest to existing and new industry are the almost 4,000 young men and women who receive college degrees each year--most of whom are seeking employment and prefer to remain in the area. More than 800 of these graduates are trained in engineering and related technical fields, and more than 700 have specialized in business administration and industrial management.

In addition to supplying business and industry with a continuing source of educated manpower, colleges and universities in the Atlanta area offer many opportunities for employed individuals to further their education and develop their occupational capabilities. Georgia State College provides a



complete evening program leading to degrees in the arts and sciences and in business administration. Georgia Tech's engineering evening school offers college credit courses through the equivalent of the junior year, technical courses applying toward the two-year Associate in Science degree, adult education non-credit courses in various technical fields, and a new two-year program of study leading to a certificate in industrial supervision. Law degrees are available in the evening from the three downtown law schools and from the School of Law at Emory University. Emory also offers approximately 26 adult evening courses per quarter in languages, mathematics, business management, current events, and self-improvement subjects. Atlanta Art Institute, Atlanta University, Immanuel College, and Morris Brown College have credit courses in the evening, and Oglethorpe University sponsors non-credit adult education courses of general interest.

Research facilities of Atlanta's colleges and universities are also attractive to business and industry. Georgia Tech's Engineering Experiment Station, employing approximately 700 full- and part-time scientists and technicians, conducts a \$4,000,000 annual research program in the chemical, material, mechanical, physical, and nuclear sciences, and in electronics, computer applications, and industrial development. Emory University's medical research activities are nationally known and amount to approximately \$2,000,000 per year. Business and economic research is conducted by Emory's School of Business Administration and Georgia State College's Bureau of Business and Economic Research. Scientific research is conducted on a departmental level in all of the regular colleges and universities in the area.

The higher education complex in Atlanta is one of the area's most valuable assets. Course offerings are complete, and the institutions are well diversified in terms of types and sizes. Two additional features, however, would make the higher educational facilities in Atlanta even more attractive to business and industry--particularly the modern technical and scientific industries which would contribute significantly to Atlanta's economic growth. First, it would be advantageous to these industries if employed technical personnel could earn engineering and related technical degrees (including advanced degrees) at night. Second, greater emphasis on industrial research and the development of greatly expanded industrial research facilities would create and attract new industry, contribute to the expansion of existing industry, and enhance the reputation and service capabilities of the sponsoring institutions.



### III. JUNIOR COLLEGES

Two junior colleges in the Metropolitan Atlanta area will graduate approximately 80 students in 1962. Junior colleges with 1962 graduating classes are John Marshall University and the University of Georgia Marietta Center (see Exhibit 6). (For the purposes of this study, Southern Technical Institute--a two-year technical school at the junior college level--is classified as a vocational and technical school rather than a junior college since its courses are specialized and cannot be applied to senior college work.)

John Marshall University is a privately controlled, co-educational, day and evening junior college and school of law. An Associate in Arts certificate is offered in general courses in the arts and sciences, including biology, economics, English, humanities, languages, mathematics, philology, philosophy, physics, psychology and social science. A junior college certificate requires two academic years in day school or three academic years in evening school.

The University of Georgia Marietta Center, a unit of the University of Georgia, is a public, co-educational, day and evening junior college. Two-year certificates are offered in general courses in the arts and sciences, similar to freshman and sophomore courses at the University of Georgia. Individual subjects may be taken on a non-credit basis. Approximately two-thirds of the present enrollment are students who are employed and attend evening classes.

There is an obvious gap in Atlanta's educational structure at the junior college level. Both of the existing junior colleges are quite small, and neither has plans for major expansion. With the rapid population growth in the Atlanta area and the increased demand for post-high school training, the need for additional junior college facilities will continue to grow.

Both DeKalb County and Georgia State College have plans under way to establish new junior college programs. The 1962 Georgia Legislature passed a bill which will permit the citizens of DeKalb County to vote on the feasibility of constructing a junior college in DeKalb County. Assuming public approval and no major construction delays, the new junior college should be in operation late in 1964. It is anticipated that the college will offer a regular arts and sciences curriculum and will accommodate approximately 1,000 students. The purpose of the college is to serve the needs of those

students who cannot meet the financial requirements of many senior colleges and those whose career plans do not require a full four years of college.

Georgia State College is planning to establish a school of general studies for those students whose educational capacities or requirements are better suited to a two-year junior college program than to a full senior college curriculum. The school will offer a terminal program leading to an associate degree. It is anticipated that a co-operative program will be made a part of the school of general studies.

#### IV. VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Vocational and technical training facilities in the Atlanta area are presently far from adequate for a growing industrial complex of Atlanta's size and potential, but plans are under way to close this gap significantly within the next few years. In 1962, the seven private and four public vocational and technical schools in the area will graduate approximately 1,650 students (see Exhibit 7). These graduates will have received training which ranges in depth from high school vocational work to comprehensive technical institute training in specialized fields of technology. It is anticipated that by 1965 the number of graduates will be at least double the present total and that training will be directed more specifically to the needs of employers in the area.

The major asset in Atlanta's present group of vocational and technical training schools is Southern Technical Institute, a two-year, boarding, co-educational, day and evening unit of the Engineering Extension Division of Georgia Tech. Located on a new \$2,500,000 campus in Marietta, Southern Tech has an enrollment of more than 800 and graduates approximately 280 technicians each year. Associate in Science degrees are offered in 11 areas of technology (see Exhibit 7 for degree areas). The new campus area of 120 acres provides room for buildings, athletic fields and parking space to accommodate 1,600 students. Beginning with the spring quarter of 1962, Southern Tech will offer credit and non-credit college, college preparatory, technical institute, and adult education courses in the evening for the benefit of employed individuals.

Private vocational schools in the area provide training facilities primarily in the fields of automotive maintenance, fundamental electronics, radio and television repair, drafting, and welding. It is unlikely that the present annual total of approximately 900 graduates will increase in the future. Several of the private school operators have expressed concern over the future of private vocational training in light of the planned growth of public vocational-technical schools in the Atlanta area.

Four vocational schools affiliated with the Atlanta area's public school systems are now in operation, but only three will have graduating classes in 1962. Smith-Hughes Vocational School in Atlanta, with approximately 13,000 registrations a year, is the largest in the area. Most students take a limited number of non-credit courses, however, as is evidenced by the

fact that only about 300 students will receive course-completion certificates in 1962. George Washington Carver Vocational School offers high school and vocational certificate courses for Negroes. With 920 registrations in 1961, only 58 students were graduated, and 56 of these received vocational high school diplomas. Cobb County Vocational School, which will be replaced by a new vocational-technical school in 1963, will graduate approximately 30 students in 1962. DeKalb County Vocational School is now offering courses in electronics in temporary facilities, awaiting the completion of a new vocational-technical school in the area. This school is not included in the tabulation in Exhibit 7 since no students will be graduated in 1962.

Atlanta must look to the future for a really adequate program of vocational and technical training. In addition to the greatly expanded facilities at Southern Technical Institute, four modern and well-equipped vocational-technical schools in the Atlanta area are under construction or in advanced planning stages. Each of these is being developed in cooperation with the State Department of Education as part of its statewide area vocational-technical school program.

Two new vocational-technical schools are being established by the Atlanta and Fulton County school systems--one each for white and Negro students. Each will occupy 150,000 square feet of floor space and will cost approximately \$3,000,000. Curricula are being planned by educators and business and industrial leaders in an effort to develop the types of courses which will be best suited to the present and future needs of business and industry in the area. The new schools will not replace Smith-Hughes and Carver Vocational Schools, although some courses will be transferred to the new facilities to avoid duplication. Maximum theoretical capacity of each school is estimated to be 3,000 students per day. It is anticipated that the schools will be in operation in late 1963 or early 1964.

A new vocational-technical school in DeKalb County is expected to be in operation in September, 1963. Designed to serve a six-county area adjacent to and including DeKalb County, the school will have 100,000 square feet of floor space and will cost approximately \$2,200,000. The curriculum will include courses in mechanical technology, electrical and electronic technology, drafting, automotive technology, business education (including data processing), medical services, chemical technology, physics, English, and mathematics. Maximum theoretical capacity of the school is estimated to be 1,950 students per day.

Vocational training facilities in Cobb County will be enlarged early in 1963 with the completion of a new 35,000 square foot vocational-technical school. The new plant is expected to cost approximately \$600,000 and will accommodate up to a maximum theoretical capacity of 1,500 students. Facilities will include eight laboratories (electrical, auto mechanics, basic electronics, television and radio, air conditioning and refrigeration, machine shop, nursing, and cosmetology), a design and drafting room, and four classrooms for business administration and miscellaneous trade and industrial courses.

Assuming near-capacity enrollment at Southern Tech and the four new vocational-technical schools, it is conceivable that within five years more than 10,000 students will be receiving comprehensive vocational and technical training in the Atlanta area in addition to those enrolled in the remaining public and private vocational and technical schools. Only then is it likely that the supply of technically trained manpower in the Atlanta area will approach the demand created by existing business and industry and by those new industries which will be attracted by a progressive technical training emphasis in the area.

## V. BUSINESS AND RELATED CAREER SCHOOLS

With the exception of the business and commercial courses offered in public vocational schools, post-high school secretarial, clerical and related business training in the Atlanta area is provided exclusively by private business schools and colleges. The seven white and three Negro business schools in the area will graduate more than 3,300 students in 1962 (see Exhibit 8). A third of these graduates will have been trained for stenographic and secretarial work, more than 700 will have received accounting and data processing training, approximately 375 will have specialized in business administration, and almost 600 will have received clerical, machine operation, switchboard-receptionist, and other types of business training. An additional 500 students will complete special courses in air career and fashion career training.

Perhaps the outstanding private business school in the area is Massey College, the South's largest private school of business. Massey has schools in Atlanta, Marietta and Columbus and has conducted more than 25 extension schools throughout the state. More than 1,500 new students are enrolled in the Atlanta school each year. In addition to the present course offerings in secretarial training, automation and data processing, accounting, business administration, business machine operation, and general office training, the curriculum at Massey College is being extended to offer classes in music appreciation, history of art, rapid reading, C.P.A. review, civil service test preparation, medical secretaryship, and foreign languages. Future expansion plans include a large campus and college building on the north side of Atlanta, a college library downtown, and additional space of perhaps 3,000 more square feet for offices and classrooms.

Other leading general business schools in the area are Greenleaf College, Marsh Business College, Southern Business University, and Automation Institute of Georgia, the business division of Fall's College. The Negro population of the area is served by the Atlanta School of Business, Blayton School of Accounting, and Dimery's Business College. The Comptometer Corporation conducts a school to train students in the operation of the company's machines. Patricia Stevens of Atlanta offers a secretarial training program as well as special airline stewardess and fashion career courses.

In addition to those schools listed in Exhibit 8, a number of correspondence schools and personal development schools have offices and studios

in the Atlanta area. The Institute of Business and Accounting, the International Accountants Society, International Correspondence Schools, and American School offer correspondence courses in business and related subjects. Course offerings of the latter two schools also include high school training and a variety of vocational and technical training courses. Dale Carnegie courses in public speaking, personality development, salesmanship, etc., are offered by the Georgia Institute of Leadership Training in Atlanta. The Druitt Studio of Speech provides special training in radio and television broadcasting as well as courses in speech and personality development.

The business training currently provided by private schools in the Atlanta area will be supplemented by business education courses in each of the new area vocational-technical schools discussed in the preceding section. With a normal expansion of private business school facilities, the future needs of the area for business and related career training should be adequately met.

## VI. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS

More than 10,000 students will be graduated from the 82 public and private high schools in the Metropolitan Atlanta area in 1962. As indicated in Exhibit 9, the 56 predominantly white public high schools and 18 Negro public high schools will graduate approximately 9,470 students, while eight private high schools will graduate an estimated 615.

Of the total number of high school graduates in 1962, approximately 4,060 will be white males, 4,420 will be white females, 730 will be Negro males, and 875 will be Negro females. Based on past records, it is estimated that 54 per cent of the graduates (5,445) will continue their education, 36 per cent (3,630) will seek employment in the area, and 10 per cent (1,010) will enter the service, become housewives, or leave the area.

About 40 per cent of the public high school graduates in the area will come from schools in the City of Atlanta system. The system includes 22 regular, comprehensive, community high schools and two evening high schools for older youth and adults. (The two vocational schools sponsored jointly by the Atlanta and Fulton County systems are discussed in the section on vocational and technical training facilities.) In 1961, the 27,706 high school students in the Atlanta system were served by 1,388 teachers and other professionals--a faculty-student ratio of 1:20. It is anticipated that growth in the area covered by the system will probably necessitate the construction of six additional high schools within the next five to 10 years.

The high schools in the Atlanta system offer programs designed to enable students to succeed in college as well as to afford limited exploratory courses in terminal education. Academic courses include mathematics through trigonometry, solid geometry, advanced analytical geometry and introductory calculus and science courses in the fields of chemistry, biology and physics. Business education courses are offered in typing, shorthand, business law, bookkeeping, salesmanship, clerical training, office practice, distributive education, and diversified cooperative training. Industrial arts training is offered in printing, woodworking, electricity and mechanical drawing.

A survey of the 1960 graduates of the white high schools in the Atlanta system revealed that 53 per cent of the graduates were attending colleges, business schools, nursing schools, and other types of post-high school educational institutions; 28 per cent were employed full time; three per cent



were attending school and working; five per cent were in the armed services; one per cent were working part time; three per cent were housewives; four per cent were unemployed; and three per cent could not be located. A similar survey of Negro graduates indicated that 42 per cent were attending colleges and other schools; 23 per cent were employed full time; two per cent were attending school and working; five per cent were in the armed services; three per cent were working part time; three per cent were housewives; 15 per cent were unemployed; and seven per cent could not be located.

High schools in the DeKalb County system will graduate approximately one-fifth of the total number of students who will complete high school in the Metropolitan Atlanta area in 1962. The 11 white and three Negro high schools in the DeKalb system offer college preparatory courses as well as business and vocational training subjects. Academic subjects include English, Latin, French, Spanish, Russian, German, chemistry, physics, biology, trigonometry, solid geometry, advanced algebra, and calculus. Business and vocational courses are offered in typing, shorthand, accounting, agriculture, shop, mechanical drawing, and office, distributive and trade cooperative training.

A survey of the 1961 graduates of the white high schools in the DeKalb County system indicated that 58 per cent of the graduates were attending colleges, business schools, and vocational schools; 25 per cent were employed; six per cent were unemployed; five per cent were in the armed services; and six per cent were housewives. A similar survey of Negro graduates showed that 37 per cent were attending colleges and other schools; 28 per cent were employed; 22 per cent were unemployed; two per cent were in the armed services; and 11 per cent were housewives. The cosmopolitan growth of DeKalb County is demonstrated by the fact that the new pupils who enrolled in DeKalb schools during the first week of the 1961-62 term came from 46 states (including Alaska and Hawaii), the District of Columbia, and 12 foreign countries.

Fulton County high schools will account for approximately 13 per cent of the 1962 graduates in the Metropolitan Atlanta area. About 60 per cent of the graduates from the Fulton County system will have majored in academic courses, 30 per cent in business education courses, and 10 per cent in general or vocational courses. It is estimated that 46 per cent of the graduates will seek employment upon graduation, 47 per cent will continue their

education on a full-time basis, and seven per cent will enter the armed services, become housewives, or leave the area.

The nine white and three Negro high schools in the Fulton County system have a total of 34 science laboratories, 24 home economics laboratories, 12 typing rooms, 21 industrial arts laboratories, 21 music rooms, 12 libraries, 11 art rooms, six bookkeeping rooms, three agricultural shops, and three distributive education and diversified cooperative training rooms. A growth of from 1,200 to 1,500 students per year and a classroom increase rate of approximately 50 rooms per year are expected in the high schools in the Fulton County system.

Six high schools in the Cobb County system will graduate approximately 1,000 students in 1962. College preparatory and vocational courses of study are offered in all of the high schools in the system. Special facilities include four wood shops, five general science laboratories, seven biology labs, six chemistry labs, and three physics labs. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the graduates will seek employment upon graduation, 43 per cent will continue their education on a full-time basis, and seven per cent will enter the service, become housewives, or leave the area. A 10 per cent per year increase in enrollment and an increase of 70 classrooms a year are expected in the Cobb County high schools over the next five to 10 years.

Three white and one Negro high school in the Clayton County system will graduate more than 400 students in 1962. It is estimated that from 45 to 50 per cent of these graduates will continue their education on a full-time basis. White high school enrollment in Clayton County is beginning to increase at the rate of 40 per cent per year. A \$2,700,000 high school construction program is under way in Clayton County, and plans for the next 10 years call for 60 new classrooms per year.

More than 400 students will be graduated from the seven white and one Negro high schools in the Gwinnett County system in 1962. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the graduates will seek employment, 40 per cent will continue their education, and 10 per cent will enter the service, become housewives, or leave the area. High schools in the Gwinnett County system offer a college preparatory curriculum as well as courses of study in industrial arts, diversified cooperative training, vocational office training, homemaking, vocational agriculture, and general shop. Adult programs are offered in home nursing, general shop work, trade and industrial training and homemaking.

One white and one Negro high school in the City of Decatur system will graduate almost 300 students in 1962. It is anticipated that approximately 85 per cent of the white graduates will continue their education. College preparatory and general courses of study are offered, with a wide variety of academic and activity electives available in the arts and sciences and in business and vocational subjects. Evening adult education classes are offered in high school subjects and commercial work. No appreciable increase in enrollment is expected in the foreseeable future, but a building program is planned to replace existing buildings with new ones.

One white and one Negro high school in the City of Marietta system will graduate approximately 250 students in 1962. A scientific course of study will have been pursued by 45 per cent of the graduates, a classical course by 30 per cent, and a business education course by 25 per cent. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the white high school graduates will continue their education on a full-time basis, 18 per cent will seek employment, and two per cent will leave the area. The number of high school graduates is expected to remain reasonably constant in the future, and no physical expansion is anticipated unless the present city boundaries are extended.

Approximately 55 students will be graduated from the one white and one Negro high school in the City of Buford school system in 1962. In 1961, 38 per cent of the graduates continued their education at colleges, business schools and technical schools, and 38 per cent were employed in the area. Only a moderate increase in enrollment is expected in the Buford high schools during the next decade.

Private high school needs in the Metropolitan Atlanta area are presently served by eight schools which will have graduating classes in 1962. These include Georgia Military Academy, a leading military school for boys; Immanuel Christian High School, a small co-educational school sponsored by the Immanuel Baptist Church; Lovett School, a new co-educational school sponsored by the Episcopal Church; Marist College, a Catholic military school for boys; Saint Pius X, a co-educational Catholic high school; University School for Boys, a small college preparatory school; and the Westminster School for Girls and Westminster School for Boys, liberal arts Christian preparatory schools.

Although no appreciable increases in enrollment are anticipated by the existing private schools, many plan to enlarge and improve their physical

facilities. Georgia Military Academy has launched a \$1,000,000 building and renovation program. Immanuel School anticipates the addition of a cafeteria, library, girls' dormitory, and book store. Lovett School plans to add a library and athletic building, picnic area, stadium, auditorium, and headmaster's house. Marist College has long-range plans for a new campus in a less confining area. The building program at Westminster Schools includes new dormitories, gymnasium, auditorium, library, dining hall, and administration building.

Three additional secondary schools in the Catholic Diocese of Atlanta will be expanded to include full high school programs in the near future: D'Youville Academy, a girls' school in Chamblee, will graduate its first senior high class in 1963; Saint Joseph, a co-educational school, will have graduates in 1964; and Drexel Catholic High School, a co-educational school for Negroes, will graduate its first class in 1965. Pace Academy, an independent private school, will offer a high school diploma for the first time in June, 1964.

Adding to the diversity of the private school facilities in the Atlanta area are two other institutions which, because of their specialized nature, are not listed with the regular private high schools in Exhibit 9. The Hinman School is an advanced reading school for students from the first to the twelfth grade level. Brandon Hall, a unique day and boarding tutoring school, is designed for the "underachiever" --the student who has the capability but who is not reaching his peak in potential in public or other private schools. Brandon Hall offers individual instruction in English, history, mathematics, science, languages, and business subjects, with emphasis on overcoming reading deficiencies, establishing good study habits, and developing scholastic interest and performance.

## EXHIBIT 1

ESTIMATED NUMBER AND TYPES OF GRADUATES  
FROM EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS  
IN THE METROPOLITAN ATLANTA AREA  
(1962)

Types of Institutions and Areas of Specialization	White		Negro		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES					
Architecture	45	*			45
Business administration and industrial management	655	50	10	*	715
Dentistry	75	*			75
Engineering:					
Aeronautical	50	*			50
Ceramic	15	*			15
Chemical	70	*			70
Civil	115	*			115
Electrical	160	*			160
Industrial	150	*			150
Mechanical	130	*			130
Nuclear	5	*			5
Textile	40	*			40
Law	270	20			290
Liberal arts: advertising, art, business, economics, education, English, history, home economics, languages, library service, music, painting, philosophy, political science, psychology, social work, etc.	335	320	185	285	1,125
Medicine	75	*			75
Miscellaneous engineering and technical: building construction, engineering mechanics, industrial design	25	*			25
Nursing		35			35
Pharmacy	45	5			50
Science: biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, medical technology, physics	170	75	145	35	425
Theology and religious education	210	20	15	5	250
TOTAL - Colleges and Universities	2,640	525	355	325	3,845
JUNIOR COLLEGES					
Junior college certificate in general arts and sciences	60	20			80

Types of Institutions and Areas of Specialization	White		Negro		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS					
Technical institute degrees:					
Building construction technology	30	*			30
Civil technology	70	*			70
Electrical technology (including power, electronics and telephone)	75	*			75
Gas fuel technology	15	*			15
Heating and air conditioning technology	15	*			15
Industrial technology (including management)	30	*			30
Mechanical technology	40	*			40
Textile technology	5	*			5
Automotive maintenance	145				145
Electronics, electrical, radio and television	320		60		380
Drafting	225	*			225
Welding	200				200
Air conditioning and refrigeration	30				30
Machine shop	20				20
Business education (including salesmanship and real estate)	35	25			60
Apprenticeship training (carpenters, electricians, plumbers, pipefitters, sheet metal workers)	55				55
High school vocational training (shops, home- making, etc.)			45	30	75
Miscellaneous: practical nursing, cosmetology, industrial power sewing, Americanization, food service, adult academic education, hotel-motel training, etc.	45	135			180
TOTAL - Vocational and Technical Schools	1,355	160	105	30	1,650
BUSINESS AND RELATED CAREER SCHOOLS					
Stenographic and secretarial	75	1,000	*	50	1,125
Accounting and data processing	425	285	*	15	725
Business administration	230	135	5	5	375
Air career training (stewardess)		200			200
Fashion career training		300			300
Other business training: clerical, business machines, switchboard-receptionist, etc.	100	465	*	15	580
TOTAL - Business and Related Career Schools	830	2,385	5	85	3,305

Types of Institutions and Areas of Specialization	White		Negro		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS					
Public high school education: college preparatory, business education, vocational	3,680	4,185	730	875	9,470
Private high school education: college preparatory, military	380	235			615
TOTAL - Public and Private High Schools	4,060	4,420	730	875	10,085
TOTAL - All Educational and Training Institutions in the Metropolitan Atlanta Area	8,945	7,510	1,195	1,315	18,965

\* Less than 5.

## EXHIBIT 2

DEGREE-GRANTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES  
IN THE METROPOLITAN ATLANTA AREA

<u>Name and Affiliation of Institution</u>	<u>Approximate Enrollment (1962)</u>	<u>Estimated No. of Degrees (1962)</u>
University Center in Georgia:		
Agnes Scott College	650	125
Atlanta Art Institute	125	25
Columbia Theological Seminary	240	70
Emory University	4,500	900
Georgia Institute of Technology	6,700	1,250
Georgia State College	3,500	450
Oglethorpe University	400	50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	16,115	2,870
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Atlanta University Center:		
Atlanta University	875	150
Clark College	880	100
Interdenominational Theological Center	110	20
Morehouse College	850	125
Morris Brown College	1,000	200
Spelman College	575	85
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	4,290	680
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Professional Schools:		
Atlanta Christian College	100	10
Atlanta Law School	200	75
Immanuel College	35	5
John Marshall University Law School	200	70
Mercer University Southern College of Pharmacy	150	50
Woodrow Wilson College of Law	250	85
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	935	295
	<hr/>	<hr/>
All Colleges, Universities and Schools	21,340	3,845
	<hr/>	<hr/>



AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE

Identification:

Agnes Scott College  
East College Avenue  
Decatur, Georgia

Type of institution:

Privately controlled liberal arts college for women.

Enrollment:

Approximately 650 from 30 states, District of Columbia, and six foreign countries. Resident student capacity is 575.

Graduates:

Approximately 125 per year. From 15 to 20 per cent of each class take advanced work. Most graduates enter teaching, religious education, business, medicine, research, government and social service. More than 10,000 living graduates; former students reside in 49 states and 30 foreign countries.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Arts degree with major in Arts, Bible, Biology, Chemistry, Classics, Economics, Economics and Sociology, English, French, German, Greek, History, Latin, Mathematics, Music, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science and History, Psychology, Sociology, and Spanish. Also major in Business Economics (through an agreement with Emory University) and an interdepartmental major in Science.

Other information:

First Georgia institution to be awarded membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Charter member of American Association of University Women and of Southern University Conference. Placed on the approved list of the Association of American Universities in 1920. Has greater financial assets than any independent women's college in the nation outside of the East (Wellesley, Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe, and Barnard). Ninety-six per cent of faculty hold advanced degrees; 63 per cent hold earned doctorates. Student-faculty ratio is less than 10 to 1.

ATLANTA ART INSTITUTE

Identification:

Atlanta Art Institute  
1236 Peachtree Street, N. E.  
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Type of institution:

Private, non-profit, co-educational school of art. Part of Atlanta Art Association. Offers day and night credit and non-credit programs.

Enrollment:

Approximately 125 in credit program and 180 in non-credit program. About 60 per cent attend day classes. No resident facilities.

Graduates:

Approximately 20 to 25 per year. Most graduates seek careers in design, illustration and other graphic art work with advertising agencies, lithographers and printers, manufacturers, and retail establishments.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Fine Arts in Advertising Design; Bachelor of Fine Arts in Painting; 4-Year professional diploma in Advertising Design and in Painting; 3-Year professional certificate in Advertising Design, Illustration, and Fashion Illustration.

Other information:

Degree program not yet accredited. Member of National Association of Schools of Art. BFA degree requires one year of basic college work at an accredited college plus three years of art training at the Institute. Saturday classes available for students of elementary and high school age. Part-time study available during six-week summer school.

ATLANTA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Identification:

Atlanta Christian College  
2531 Dodson Drive  
East Point, Georgia

Type of institution:

Christian Church-affiliated, co-educational, theological college.

Enrollment:

Approximately 95 full-time and 45 part-time students.

Graduates:

Approximately 10 per year. About 70 per cent enter ministerial and missionary work; 25 per cent continue education; five per cent go into service, get married, etc.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Arts in Religion  
Bachelor of Sacred Literature  
Bachelor of Theology

Other information:

Four years of study required for BA and BSL degrees; five years for ThB.

ATLANTA LAW SCHOOL

Identification:

Atlanta Law School  
106 Forsyth Street, N. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

Independent, non-secretarian, co-educational, evening school of law.

Enrollment:

Approximately 200.

Graduates:

Approximately 75 per year. Graduates enter legal profession, politics, and general business (trust and title companies, tax work, insurance, claims, credit and collections, etc.). More than 3,000 graduates are located throughout the United States.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Laws  
Master of Laws

Other information:

Offers special non-credit courses and review course which prepares for the Georgia bar examination. Course of study designed primarily to prepare students to take the Georgia bar examination.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Identification:

Atlanta University  
223 Chestnut Street, S. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

Private, non-secretarian, graduate university for Negro men and women, composed of School of Arts and Sciences, School of Social Work, School of Library Service, School of Education, and School of Business Administration.

Enrollment:

Approximately 875 (excluding summer school). Students come from 116 institutions and from 27 states, D. C., and 11 foreign countries.

Graduates:

Approximately 150 per year. About 25 per cent continue education and about the same percentage leave the region.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Master of Arts in Economics, English, French, History, Political Science, Sociology and Anthropology, Social Science, and Education; Master of Science in Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Library Service; Master of Social Work; Master of Business Administration; Doctor of Philosophy (only in exceptional instances where all factors are favorable).

Other information:

Member of the Georgia Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. On approval list of the Association of American Universities. Accredited by the American Library Association and the Council on Social Work Education. Offers evening and Saturday courses leading to degrees. Can arrange special programs provided facilities are available. School of Business Administration offers special services to business. Library (serving all institutions of the Atlanta University Center) has the third largest collection of works and documents about and by Negroes in the U. S.

CLARK COLLEGE

Identification:

Clark College  
240 Chestnut Street, S. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

Private, Methodist Church-affiliated, liberal arts college for Negro men and women.

Enrollment:

Approximately 880. Students come from 22 states, D. C., and three foreign countries

Graduates:

From 75 to 100 per year. Most graduates teach. Approximately three per cent go to graduate school. Some go into secretarial work.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Arts in English, French, General Science, Business Administration, General Business (Business Education), General Business (Secretarial Science), Education, Social Science, Religion and Philosophy, and Music; Bachelor of Science in Home Economics, Home Economics Education, Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics.

Other information:

Member of Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars, and Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers. Recognized as a Class A college by State Department of Education and American Medical Association.

COLUMBIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Identification:

Columbia Theological Seminary  
701 Columbia Drive  
Decatur, Georgia

Type of institution:

Private, post-graduate, co-educational theological seminary, owned and controlled by the Synods of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina of the Presbyterian Church, U. S.

Enrollment:

Approximately 240.

Graduates:

Approximately 65 to 70 per year. Most graduates become pastors, church and school administrators and teachers, home missionaries, church extension workers, foreign missionaries, etc.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Divinity; Bachelor of Biblical Education; Master of Theology in Biblical Theology, Historical Theology, Systematic Theology, and Pastoral Theology; Master of Biblical Education; Diploma (B.D. requirements except Greek and Hebrew).

Other information:

Accredited member of the American Association of Theological Schools and member of the Presbyterian Educational Association of the South. Except under extraordinary circumstances, four-year college degree required for entrance.

EMORY UNIVERSITY

Identification:

Emory University  
1380 South Oxford Road, N. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

Private, Methodist Church-affiliated, co-educational university, composed of College of Arts and Sciences, Graduate School, and professional schools of Business Administration, Nursing, Dentistry, Law, Medicine, and Theology.

Enrollment:

Approximately 4,500.

Graduates:

Approximately 875 to 900 per year, including about 300 advanced degrees. Graduates enter specialized professions (business, law, nursing, dentistry, medicine, and theology) as well as general business, industry, education, and government positions. 21,316 known living alumni in each of the 50 states and 55 foreign countries. 10,033 known alumni live in Georgia; 5,632 in Atlanta.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor and Master of Arts; Bachelor and Master of Science; Bachelor of Science and Master of Nursing; Bachelor and Master of Business Administration; Bachelor of Arts in Law; Bachelor and Master of Law; Bachelor of Divinity; Master of Arts in Teaching; Master of Education; Master of Librarianship; Master of Science in Dentistry; Master of Christian Education; Doctor of Medicine; Doctor of Dental Surgery; Doctor of Philosophy in Anatomy, Biblical Studies, Biochemistry, Biology, Chemistry, English, History, History of Christianity, Liberal Arts, Microbiology, Pharmacology, Philosophy, Physiology, Political Science, Psychology, Religion and Society, Sociology and Anthropology, and Systematic Theology.

Other information:

Office of Community Education offers approximately 26 adult evening courses per quarter, with an average enrollment of about 700 per quarter. Also sponsors short courses and educational programs on TV and radio. School of Law offers regular credit courses in the evening division as well as special non-credit night courses for practicing attorneys. School of Business Administration sponsors six-week Advanced Management Program at Sea Island for business executives from all over the nation.



EXHIBIT 3-H (continued)

Emory has had more graduates accepted for medical school than any other Southeastern college in the last decade. The Association of American Medical Colleges placed Emory in the top 25 schools in the nation in training pre-medical students in the years surveyed: 1952, 1954, 1956 and 1960. Emory was the only Southeastern school to make the list consistently.

## GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Identification:

Georgia Institute of Technology  
 225 North Avenue, N. W.  
 Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

State-supported engineering and technical institute, a unit of the University System of Georgia, composed of the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, the A. French Textile School, and the Schools of Applied Biology, Architecture, Ceramic Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Engineering Mechanics, Industrial Engineering, Industrial Management, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Physics, and Psychology; the Departments of Air Science, English, Military Service, Modern Languages, Music, Naval Science, Physical Training, and Social Sciences; the Co-operative Division, the Graduate Division, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the Engineering Extension Division.

Enrollment:

Approximately 6,700 in college day courses. Approximately 4,800 in evening school, including students enrolled for college credit subjects, technical institute training, pre-freshman subjects, and adult education subjects.

Graduates:

Approximately 1,000 to 1,250 per year, including 150 to 200 advanced degrees. Graduates enter engineering, scientific, technical and managerial positions in business, industry, research, and educational fields. Approximately 6,600 known alumni now live in Metropolitan Atlanta.

Degrees and major areas of study:

	<u>Bachelor's</u>	<u>Master's</u>	<u>Doctor's</u>
Mechanical Engineering	x	x	x
Electrical Engineering	x	x	x
Civil Engineering	x	x	x
Aeronautical Engineering	x	x	x
Chemical Engineering	x	x	x
Industrial Engineering	x	x	x
Chemistry	x	x	x
Physics	x	x	x
Sanitary Engineering		x	x
Textile Engineering	x	x	
Textiles	x	x	

## EXHIBIT 3-I (continued)

Degrees and major areas of study (continued):

	<u>Bachelor's</u>	<u>Master's</u>	<u>Doctor's</u>
Architecture	x	x	
Ceramic Engineering	x	x	
Industrial Management	x	x	
Applied Mathematics	x	x	
Engineering Mechanics	x	x	
Nuclear Engineering		x	
Nuclear Science		x	
Public Health		x	
Public Health Engineering		x	
City Planning		x	
Textile Chemistry	x		
Building Construction	x		
Industrial Design	x		
Applied Psychology	x		
Applied Biology	x		

Other information:

Cooperative courses, alternating between campus and industry until second or third quarter of junior year, offered in aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, and textile engineering. Engineering Evening School offers college credit courses in most freshman and sophomore subjects and some junior and senior subjects, technical institute training leading to an Associate in Science Degree as "Technician" or "Engineering Aide," and special non-credit courses in the field of adult education. Industrial Education Department offers training for industrial, fire service and related technical teachers throughout the state. The Department of Short Courses and Conferences plans and conducts special technical and industry-management short courses and conferences for the benefit of industries in Georgia and the Southeast. Southern Technical Institute, a unit of the Engineering Extension Division of Georgia Tech, is a two-year, boarding, co-educational, technical college located in Marietta, offering Associate in Science degrees in 11 areas of technology. The Engineering Experiment Station, employing approximately 700 full- and part-time scientists and technicians, conducts a \$4 million research program in the chemical, material, mechanical, physical and nuclear sciences, and in electronics, computer applications, and industrial development.

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE

Identification:

Georgia State College  
33 Gilmer Street, S. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

State-supported, downtown, day and evening, liberal arts and business college, a unit of the University System of Georgia, composed of the School of Arts and Sciences and the School of Business Administration.

Enrollment:

Approximately 3,500.

Graduates:

Approximately 425 to 450 per year (275-300 in Business Administration). Most graduates remain in the Atlanta area. About 75 per cent seek employment; others continue formal education.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Arts, with majors in Economics, English, French, Geography, German, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, and Spanish; Bachelor of Music; Bachelor of Science, with majors in Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, and Medical Technology; Teacher Education programs, through the A.B., B.Mus., and B.S. degrees, allowing the student to meet certification requirements for both elementary teachers and secondary teachers of languages, arts, social studies, mathematics, music, and science; Programs in Art, Journalism, and Pre-Medical studies; Bachelor of Business Administration, with majors in Accounting, Actuarial Science, Business-Art, Business Education, Economics and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, Management, Marketing, and Transportation; Master of Business Administration, with majors in Accounting, Actuarial Science, Business Education, Economics, Finance, Insurance, Management, Marketing, and Real Estate; Doctor of Business Administration program authorized by Board of Regents to begin in Fall of 1962.

Other information:

Fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. School of Business Administration fully accredited by the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business. Also member of Association of American Colleges, American Association of Urban Universities, the Association of Georgia Colleges, and the American College Public Relations Association.

EXHIBIT 3-J (continued)

Other information (continued):

Students can complete a degree program in either day or evening classes or in a combination of both. Plans are underway for establishing a school for general studies leading to an Associate degree. Co-op program will be included in this school. The Bureau of Business and Economic Research conducts research in business and economics by its own staff and in cooperation with members of the faculty. Publishes The Atlanta Economic Review monthly.

IMMANUEL COLLEGE

Identification:

Immanuel College  
644 Memorial Drive, S. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

Private, co-educational, church-affiliated (Immanuel Baptist Church)  
theological college.

Enrollment:

Approximately 35.

Graduates:

Approximately 3 per year. Graduates enter ministry and other church-related work.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Arts in Theology  
Bachelor of Religious Education  
Bachelor of Theology

Other information:

Offers both day and evening courses (almost 60 per cent attend evening classes). Four years of study required for BA and BRE degrees; five years for ThB.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL THEOLOGICAL CENTER

Identification:

Interdenominational Theological Center  
671 Beckwith Street, S. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

Private, interdenominational, theological seminary for Negro men and women.

Enrollment:

Approximately 110.

Graduates:

Approximately 20 per year. Most graduates go into ministry and into educational work.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Divinity  
Master of Religious Education  
Master of Sacred Theology

Other information:

New \$2,250,000 facility combines in one place and under one faculty the following schools: Gammon Theological Seminary, the School of Religion of Morehouse College, Turner Theological Seminary of Morris Brown College, and Phillips School of Theology of Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee.

JOHN MARSHALL UNIVERSITY

Identification:

John Marshall University  
105 Forrest Avenue, N. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

Privately controlled, co-educational, day and evening junior college and law school.

Enrollment:

Approximately 200 in law school; 100 in junior college.

Graduates:

Approximately 70 law graduates; 30 junior college graduates. About half of the law graduates and most of the junior college graduates continue education.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Junior College: Associate in Arts Certificate (two academic years in day school or three academic years in evening school).

Law School: Bachelor of Laws (three years, day or evening);  
Master of Laws (LLB. plus one year of graduate study); Doctor  
of Jurisprudence (LLB. plus baccalaureate degree in Arts or  
Sciences, plus one year of graduate study, plus thesis).

Other information:

Limited number of dormitories available for male boarding students.  
System of teaching and study designed for part-time students who  
are working while going to school.



MERCER UNIVERSITY SOUTHERN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Identification:

Mercer University Southern College of Pharmacy  
223 Walton Street, N. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

Private, co-educational extension school of pharmacy of Mercer University, Macon, Georgia.

Enrollment:

Approximately 150.

Graduates:

Approximately 50 per year. About two per cent go to graduate school; others seek employment as registered pharmacists.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy (two years of pre-pharmacy and three years of professional study). Courses of study: Pharmacy, Pharmacy Administration, Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Pharmacognosy, and Library.

Other information:

Member of American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and accredited by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

Identification:

Morehouse College  
223 Chestnut Street, S. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

Private, Northern Baptist Convention-related, liberal arts college for Negro men.

Enrollment:

Approximately 850. Students come from 25 states, Washington, D.C., and three foreign countries.

Graduates:

Approximately 95 to 125 per year. Survey of 108 recent graduates indicated that 46 per cent were in graduate school; 20 per cent employed in business; 19 per cent in teaching positions; 9 per cent in the service; 5 per cent employed in government work; and 1 per cent unemployed.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Arts; Bachelor of Science. Major areas of study include Art, Biology, Chemistry, Economics, Business Administration, Education, Psychology, English, Geography, History, Political Science, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, Music, Philosophy, Physical Education, Physics, Religion, Sociology, Social Science, and Library Service.

Other information:

Morehouse was in the first group of 18 Negro colleges admitted to full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in December, 1957. It had been on the approved list of the Association since 1932. Morehouse has a greater percentage of Ph.D's (47.7 per cent) on its faculty and more graduates with Ph.D's than any other Negro college in the country. More than five per cent of all Negro Ph.D's in the U.S. are graduates of Morehouse College.

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE

Identification:

Morris Brown College  
643 Hunter Street, N. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

Privately controlled liberal arts college for Negro men and women.  
Founded by African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Enrollment:

Approximately 785 full-time students and 215 part-time (evening) students. Students come from 21 states and four foreign countries.

Graduates:

Approximately 200 per year. About 10 per cent continue education and 85 per cent seek employment.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Arts; Bachelor of Science. Major areas of study include Biology, Business Administration, Chemistry, Economics, Education, English, Foreign Languages, Health and Physical Education, History and Political Science, Home Economics, Mathematics, Music, Philosophy and Religion, Physics, Psychology, Secretarial Science, and Sociology.

Other information:

Member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Teacher education curricula approved by the Georgia Department of Education. Member of the Association of American Colleges. Regular credit courses offered in evening classes. For degree, senior year must be taken in regular day session.

OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY

Identification:

Oglethorpe University  
4484 Peachtree Road, N. E.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

Privately controlled liberal arts college for men and women.

Enrollment:

Approximately 400.

Graduates:

Approximately 50 per year. About 30 per cent of graduates take advanced academic work. Of the almost 3,300 living alumni, 1,200 live in Metropolitan Atlanta, 1,300 in other sections of Georgia, 750 in 45 other states, and 20 in foreign countries.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Arts; Bachelor of Science; Bachelor of Science in Medical Technology. Major fields of concentration include programs in Political Science, Business Administration, Humanities and Social Work, Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Pre-Medical and Pre-Dental, Medical Technology, and History.

Other information:

Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Member of the Association of American Colleges. Approved for teacher education by the Georgia Department of Education. One teaching faculty member for every 12.3 students. Over half of faculty have Ph.D's or equivalent. Has strong cancer research program, including two electron microscopes for use by students and in cancer research. Offers non-credit "hobby" courses for community: great books, art, philosophy, economics, political thought, etc.

EXHIBIT 3-R

SPELMAN COLLEGE

Identification:

Spelman College  
350 Leonard Street, S. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

Privately controlled liberal arts college for Negro women.

Enrollment:

Approximately 575. Students from 25 states, D. C., Virgin Islands, and two foreign countries.

Graduates:

Approximately 75 to 85 per year. Most go into teaching, YWCA work, government and social work. Majority remain in South.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Arts with majors in Art, Biology, Chemistry, Drama, English, French, Health and Physical Education, Home Economics, Mathematics, Music, Psychology, and Social Science; Bachelor of Science with majors in Home Economics and Health and Physical Education.

Other information:

First college for Negro women in the United States. Member of Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. On the approval list of the Association of American Universities.

WOODROW WILSON COLLEGE OF LAW

Identification:

Woodrow Wilson College of Law  
203-210 Healey Building  
Atlanta, Georgia

Type of institution:

Private, co-educational, evening school of law.

Enrollment:

Approximately 250.

Graduates:

Approximately 75 to 85 per year. Most are already employed in Atlanta area and remain after graduation in business or law.

Degrees and major areas of study:

Bachelor of Laws  
Master of Laws

Other information:

Offers special non-credit courses and review course which prepares for the Georgia bar examination.

## EXHIBIT 4

## GRADUATE DEGREES OFFERED IN THE ATLANTA AREA

Key to Abbreviations

GT - Georgia Institute of Technology  
 EU - Emory University  
 GSC - Georgia State College  
 AU - Atlanta University  
 CTS - Columbia Theological Seminary  
 ITC - Interdenominational Theological Center  
 ALS - Atlanta Law School  
 JMU - John Marshall University  
 WWC - Woodrow Wilson College of Law

<u>Degree</u>	<u>GT</u>	<u>EU</u>	<u>GSC</u>	<u>AU</u>	<u>CTS</u>	<u>ITC</u>	<u>ALS</u>	<u>JMU</u>	<u>WWC</u>
Master of Architecture	x								
Master of Arts in:									
Biblical Studies		x							
Comparative Literature		x							
Economics		x		x					
Education		x		x					
English		x		x					
French				x					
French Language and Literature		x							
Geology		x							
History		x		x					
History of Christianity		x							
Mathematics		x							
Philosophy		x							
Political Science		x		x					
Psychology		x							
Religion and Culture		x							
Romance Languages and Literature		x							
Social Science				x					
Sociology and Anthropology		x		x					
Spanish Language and Literature		x							
Systematic Theology		x							
Teaching		x							
Teaching Latin		x							
Master of Biblical Education					x				
Master of Business Administration		x	x	x					
Master of Christian Education		x							
Master of City Planning	x								
Master of Education		x							
Master of Laws		x					x	x	x

## EXHIBIT 4 (continued)

<u>Degree</u>	<u>GT</u>	<u>EU</u>	<u>GSC</u>	<u>AU</u>	<u>CTS</u>	<u>ITC</u>	<u>ALS</u>	<u>JMU</u>	<u>WWC</u>
Doctor of Dental Surgery		x							
Doctor of Jurisprudence								x	
Doctor of Medicine		x							
Doctor of Philosophy in:									
Aeronautical Engineering	x								
Anatomy		x							
Biblical Studies		x							
Biochemistry		x							
Biology		x							
Chemical Engineering	x								
Chemistry	x	x							
Civil Engineering	x								
Electrical Engineering	x								
English		x							
History		x							
History of Christianity		x							
Industrial Engineering	x								
Liberal Arts (Humanities)		x							
Mechanical Engineering	x								
Microbiology		x							
Pharmacology		x							
Philosophy		x							
Physics	x								
Physiology		x							
Political Science		x							
Psychology		x							
Religion and Society		x							
Sanitary Engineering	x								
Sociology and Anthropology		x							
Systematic Theology		x							



EXHIBIT 5

COURSES OF STUDY OFFERED BY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES  
IN THE ATLANTA AREA

Accounting	Geography
Actuarial Science	Geology
Advertising Design	German
Aeronautical Engineering	Greek
Air Science	Gynecology
Anatomy	
Anesthesiology	Health
Anthropology	Historical Theology
Architecture	History
Art	History of Religion
	Home Economics
Bacteriology	Homiletics
Bible	Hospital Administration
Biblical Education	Humanics
Biblical Languages	Humanities
Biblical Theology	
Biochemistry	Industrial Design
Biology	Industrial Engineering
Botany	Industrial Management
Building Construction	Insurance
Business Administration	Italian
Business Education	
	Journalism
Ceramic Engineering	
Chemical Engineering	Latin
Chemistry	Law
Christian Education	Liberal Arts
Church History	Librarianship
City Planning	Literature
Civil Engineering	
Classical Literature	Marketing
Classics	Mathematics
Community Health	Mechanical Engineering
Composition	Medical Technology
	Medicine
Dental Surgery	Microbiology
Dentistry	Military Science
Drama	Music
Economics	Naval Science
Education	Nuclear Engineering
Electrical Engineering	Nuclear Science
Engineering Mechanics	Nursing
English	
	Obstetrics
Finance	Ophthalmology
Fine Arts	Otology
French	

## EXHIBIT 6

JUNIOR COLLEGES IN THE  
METROPOLITAN ATLANTA AREA

<u>Name of Institution</u>	<u>Approximate Enrollment (1962)</u>	<u>Estimated No. of Graduates (1962)</u>
John Marshall University	100	30
University of Georgia Marietta Center	475	50
TOTAL	575	80

## EXHIBIT 7

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS  
IN THE METROPOLITAN ATLANTA AREA

Name of Institution	Types of Courses	Estimated No. of Graduates (1962)
American College of Technology	Automotive, electronics, drafting	120
George Washington Carver Vocational School	High school and certificate courses in shop, homemaking, and related vocational training	75
Cobb County Vocational School	Automotive, electrical and electronic, air conditioning and refrigeration, machine shop, nursing, cosmetology, business administration, and related courses	75
Elkins Radio License School of Atlanta	Fundamental radio and electronics	135
Fall's College (School of Drafting)	Architectural, structural and mechanical drafting	125
Midway Television Institute of Georgia	Radio and television servicing and basic electronics	60
Smith-Hughes Vocational School	Certificate courses in beauty culture, business education, industrial power sewing, Americanization, electronics technology, practical nursing, food service, adult academic education, machine shop, radio and television servicing, radio and telephone, refrigeration, hotel-motel training, salesmanship, real estate, and apprenticeship training for carpenters, electricians, plumbers and pipe fitters, and sheet metal workers	305
Southeastern College of Technology	Electronics, drafting, automotive	200
Southern Technical Institute	Associate in Science degrees in 11 areas of technology: building construction, civil, electrical (power option), electrical (electronics option), electrical (telephone option), gas fuel, heating and air conditioning, industrial, industrial (management option), mechanical and textile	280
Vanguard Institute of Technology	Basic electronics, communications, industrial electronics, air conditioning	75
Weldtech of Atlanta	Electric steel arc, oxy-acetylene, and heli-arc welding	200
TOTAL		<hr/> 1,650 <hr/>

## EXHIBIT 8

BUSINESS AND RELATED CAREER SCHOOLS  
IN THE METROPOLITAN ATLANTA AREA

Name of Institution	Types of Courses	Estimated No. of Graduates (1962)
Atlanta School of Business	Stenographic, secretarial, IBM keypunch	10
Automation Institute of Georgia (Division of Fall's College)	Secretarial, accounting, data processing	300
Blayton School of Accounting	Secretarial, accounting, business administra- tion	45
Comptometer School	Comptometer operation	265
Dimery's Business College	Secretarial science, typing, IBM keypunch	35
Greenleaf College	Secretarial, data processing, PBX-recep- tionist, business administration, accounting	250
Marsh Business College (including Switchboard and Receptionist School and Nancy Taylor School)	Business administration, secretarial, account- ing, stenographic, switchboard and receptionist	800
Massey College (includ- ing Atlanta and Marietta Schools)	Accounting, secretarial, automation and data processing, business administration, business machines, general office	500
Patricia Stevens of Atlanta	Air career, fashion career, executive secre- tarial	800
Southern Business University	Transportation, stenographic, secretarial, accounting, business administration	300
TOTAL		<u>3,305</u>

## EXHIBIT 9

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS  
IN THE METROPOLITAN ATLANTA AREA

Identification	No. of Schools		Estimated No. of Graduates (1962)
	White	Negro	
<u>Public High Schools</u>			
Atlanta City Schools	17	7	3,850
Buford City Schools	1	1	55
Clayton County Schools	3	1	445
Cobb County Schools	6	0	1,000
Decatur City Schools	1	1	295
DeKalb County Schools	11	3	1,890
Fulton County Schools	9	3	1,240
Gwinnett County Schools	7	1	440
Marietta City Schools	1	1	255
Total Public High Schools	56	18	9,470
<u>Private High Schools</u>			
Georgia Military Academy	1	0	135
Immanuel Christian High School	1	0	15
Lovett School	1	0	110
Marist College	1	0	55
Saint Pius X	1	0	150
University School for Boys	1	0	10
Westminster Schools	2	0	140
Total Private High Schools	8	0	615
Total Public and Private High Schools	64	18	10,085